Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1865. NUMBER 228.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

VICTORY.

JOHN BROWN'S SOUL IS MARCHING ON.

Evacuation of the City of Charleston.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN MOVING UP TO THE CITY.

DETAILS OF SHERMAN'S OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA.

One Portion of His Army Near Florence.

And Another within a Few Miles of Wilmington.

LEE REPORTED TO HAVE SENT 30,000 MEN TO BEAUREGARD.

The Army of the Potomac in Motion.

SHERIDAN MOVING ON LYNCHBURG.

A REFRESHING SEASON OF RAIDS.

A CAVALRY RAID FROM KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Raids against the Wilmington Railroad, Kinston and Tarboro, North Carolina.

SHERMAN'S COMETS SHOOTING ALL OVER THE CONFEDERACY.

Gold Feebls at 198 3-4.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20, }

To General Dix:

The evacuation of Charleston by the rebels is announced in the following telegram just received from General Grant:

CITY POINT, Va., February 20.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following dispatch has just been received, dated U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General:

The Richmond Examiner, of to-day, has reflection, says that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last.

(signed) "C. Warren,"
"Major General."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20—9 p. m. }

Major General Dix:

The following details of military operations and events from the Richmond papers of to-day, which have been forwarded by General Grant. This Department authorized by the War Department, is also in addition to the contradictory reports which were so hourly repeated that it was not to be accepted. The War Department, however, has authorized the organization of volunteers to fill up old regiments, in the terms prescribed in the order.

The rapid movement of the Potomac army that deserters are coming in from Lee's army at the rate of seventy per day. The desertion will still further augment, for its consolidation, at least.

The prospective disposition of affairs in South Carolina and the United States into the Union in question have been considered of importance enough to occupy the attention of the Privy Council at its late session in Columbia, but after due consideration the Council decided not to exercise their fears or unnecessarily trouble, and left the matter to rest.

THE COUNTY BOND FRAUD.

We are informed that the County Treasurer holds but nothing to do with the fraudulent attention of the bill prepared by the Board of Supervisors, to provide for the funding of the county scrip issued for bounty purposes, but to provide for the relief of soldiers' families. We suppose that the Treasurer is very glad that it was done by anybody in particular. Persons who counsel such crimes usually cover their tracks as they go along. We do know that the first bill, as it was sent to him, contained a section authorizing the Treasurer to receive the scrip at par, which has furnished an easy and simple and safe method for transacting the business, and would have given no "commissions" to every set of a fund peculiarly sacred. We were made for the Treasurer's benefit, and were made for the Treasurer's benefit, and were made for the Treasurer's benefit, and

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1865.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS ON LINCOLN.

The Richmond papers announce sarcastically the election of Lincoln—the birth of a new Government, the people of secession—the victory of Rebellion. There can be no question that the election was followed by its legitimate consequences in our forces, and that Lincoln's first "act of power" was to swear that piety. We all have an interest in that little town, which is wholly aglow from its commercial or military importance. Many of the loyal people of the North feel a speculative desire to invest a few thousand dollars in salt, and nothing prevent that present site of the city of Charleston is a condition favorable for planting, to sow it carefully from ocean to ocean, why and from the Ashley to the Cooper river with that faithful, sexual. They would even be willing to set apart a fund to be concentrated for all time to the single purpose of keeping the site of the former city of Charleston in terrors with salt, so that its perpetual sterility, unrelieved by a single blade of grass, should be a monument to all generations that here slavery and aristocracy met made war upon the Union and Liberty. Our people have a word, and a reason, for their detestation for the city of Charleston, which is shared by no other spot on earth. There nearly forty years ago, in the person of Judge Hoar, counsel for the State of Massachusetts, the United States were treated by the now and held that in Charleston no black man should be allowed to land. It does not appear that the citizens of Charleston felt that they all were upon any question involving slavery. There Calhoun reigned and nullification and rebellion were longed for in Jackson's time. There, from Jackson to Lincoln, the heresy of secession was preached. There the last election of the Democratic party was held, in order that the presence of the fire-eaters of South Carolina might avail with the Southern Democrats to induce them to open the hall of secession, by seceding from the party of their special friends at the North, all of whom were devoted in their subscription for the institution of slavery. At Columbia, now in our hands, the first ordinance of secession was passed, and at Charleston the first military steps toward rebellion were taken. At Charleston our Government was fired, and custom-house with first seized, our money and stores stolen and distributed among home agents; there rebel troops were raised, officered and drilled, so that before the inauguration of President Lincoln a thousand South Carolina rebels were there in arms. While the government had not a regiment fit for service. There during the uprising agonies of Buchanan's mal-administration, the streets blazed nightly with bonfires and the dwellings with illuminations to fan the flame of rebellion and fire the Southern heart; there such was the power of the secession in other parts of the Slave States. Their joy was proportionate to the astonishment, dejection and grief of the people of the North to see those whom we had held as brothers three-even to shed our blood.

Here it was hoped the end of Buchanan's administration rebel guns fired their first shot upon the Federal flag floating over the arsenal of the West, then bound with the people's relief of Fort Sumter. It is not hyperbole to say that the person of Sherman the State of the west is avenging the insult scourgeard, after months of engineering labor, opened the war in a manner worthy of slave-holding chivalry by concentrating the fire of batteries manned by nineteen thousand men on Major Anderson's little squad of sixty-five regulars in Fort Sumter.

But Mr. Morris argues that the sums expended upon the National road were never charged against the two per cent fund of Illinois on the books of the Treasury, and that the evidence of such expenditure exists only in certain receipts of engineer all such away in the hands of the late Auditor of State, and probably lists of record—that the National road, after its construction, having been surrendered to the general government by the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the two former States having established toll gates on their respective portions of it, received a revenue therefrom, the turnpike did not constitute such a free road leading to Illinois as she has a right to expect under the terms of the enabling act.

It seems to us that the Legislature acted wisely in postponing the further prosecution of this claim until the close of the war, and that it would have been still wiser to have postponed it indefinitely. It is clear that the money for the construction of the National road was expended under the direction of Congress, and that it is equally clear that it was no road leading to Illinois. It was not necessary that the money should have been expended in Illinois, although a large sum was so expended. The road has long since ceased to be of any importance for military purposes, and it is not competent for Congress to surrender it to the States through which it passed. The Legislature never lawfully obtained that portion of it which lay within her own territory, but allowed it to go to ruin and rot. That was her own fault.

The States of Ohio and Indiana accepted their portions, kept them in repair, and took toll. It is not unreasonable that the congress at that day very justly calculated, with reason, that a good road in Indiana, and paying for it, that they were with having a proof-cent to Illinois gratuitously. At all events, the claim of the State of Illinois rests upon as sandy a foundation as that which Mr. Morris has shown such perseverance in prosecuting it, if he has not already shown good taste in his correspondence with the Department of the Interior. We trust he will not vex the two per cent fund any more, or, at least, not before the next session, whether in his official capacity and not as claimants.

SHOWERS OF GOLD.

A statement has been traveling the rounds of the press of this State and elsewhere, setting forth that the Illinois Central Railroad Company had been guilty of the most flagrant peculation and fraudulent conduct in connection with the Cairo and Dunville, by reason of their neglect to furnish suitable cars for the transportation of troops from the South to the North. It was charged that the Illinois Central Railroad Company had received of them more than \$1,000,000 for the transportation of troops, and that the greater part of them were forced to walk to their destination. Upon seeing this statement, Mr. Hughitt, the Assistant Superintendent of the road in the absence of the General Superintendent, ordered a thorough investigation into this slander of an inhumanity, which investigation has been made, and the result forwarded to the Board of Directors in New York. An abstract of this investigation will be found in another column, together with a letter from Mr. Hughitt, the Superintendent of the Refugees' Home at Cairo.

Our purpose in referring to these papers is to direct the attention and charities of our people, so far as possible, to the miserable condition of these refugees, who, after being robbed by the rebel authorities of everything, arrive here without bedding and clothing, hungry, sick, friendless, shelterless, and presenting all the horrors without any of the gaits of war, in their own persons. The case before us furnishes the best possible illustration of their condition. They arrive at Cairo in large numbers at irregular intervals, and no provision for their immediate transportation northward was provided, or could have been expected them." The most that can be done for them at Cairo by the excellent and efficient superintendent of the Refugees' Home is to provide them food, shelter and medical attendance till a train can be made up to convey them north, and to make the best arrangement in which the existing facilities of the road will admit, for their transportation. It is not surprising that many of them, as in the present instance, arrive in a dying condition. It appears in the case which has recently been investigated that they were not placed in cattle cars, but in box cars—the only kind that the agent of the road could furnish at the time—and that they were not furnished with blankets for the journey, although requested to do so by the conductor on the train. From the Cairo Democrat we find that the Democratic party was held, in order that the presence of the fire-eaters of South Carolina might avail with the Southern Democrats to induce them to open the hall of secession, by seceding from the party of their special friends at the North, all of whom were devoted in their subscription for the institution of slavery. At Columbia, now in our hands, the first ordinance of secession was passed, and at Charleston the first military steps toward rebellion were taken. At Charleston our Government was fired, and custom-house with first seized, our money and stores stolen and distributed among home agents; there rebel troops were raised, officered and drilled, so that before the inauguration of President Lincoln a thousand South Carolina rebels were there in arms. While the government had not a regiment fit for service. There during the uprising agonies of Buchanan's mal-administration, the streets blazed nightly with bonfires and the dwellings with illuminations to fan the flame of rebellion and fire the Southern heart; there such was the power of the secession in other parts of the Slave States. Their joy was proportionate to the astonishment, dejection and grief of the people of the North to see those whom we had held as brothers three-even to shed our blood.

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Chicago Tribune.

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER.

General Palmer in Command in Kentucky—Gen. Burbridge Not Removed.

The Kentucky Legislature and the Constitutional Amendment.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 18, 1865.

A new phase in the question of General Burbridge's removal has been developed by the reception of another dispatch from Washington City, stating that General Burbridge is retained in his present position as commandant of this district, but Kentucky has been constituted a Department, with the command of it being given to General Palmer, as soon as assigned. This last announcement is made on the authority of a prominent gentleman who has recently been in a position that enabled him to derive his information from the highest and most reliable sources, and it is regarded by the people here as having come as entirely credible. In confirmation of this statement, a gentleman of this place was, a few days ago, in the company of General Palmer, who was then on his way to Kentucky, and Governor Bramlette is expecting his arrival in a few days. It is believed of the President, it is believed, will remove the causes that have produced such unfortunate contentions among the parties here. Those who so vehemently cry out against the course of General Burbridge, will derive satisfaction from the knowledge that, although retained in command, he will be subject to the restraint imposed on his actions by the Department commander. The friends of General Burbridge are expecting his removal, and the decision of the President in retaining him in his present position, as an approval of the course he has pursued, and will serve to encourage him to continue in that course in the future. It is most earnestly hoped that this disposition, by the Lincoln Administration, of the military command in Kentucky, which has been so productive of discomfort and angry feeling among a large portion of the people, will prove satisfactory to all loyal people, and restore that harmony of principle and concert of action so much needed at this time. Nothing can so much contribute to the grand work of effecting the complete defeat of the opposition party in this State, as the cordial support of the entire Union element in the approaching Spring election.

It is affirmed that the Supreme Court decisions, rendered, and forthcoming declarations of the present Administration, laws of Congress and of this State and its constitution, conclusively state that the proposition to allow the State to compensate slaveholders, assert that in asking compensation Kentucky is only demanding a right recognized as inviolable by the whole body of the civilized, constitutional, government on earth.

It is virtually true that the rejected amendment to the constitution of the rights of slave owners is widely and richly misrepresented in this and other States. The defeat in this and other States was not owing to the fact that Kentucky has stood, and will always stand, side by side with the loyal States. It was not owing to the fact that the people of this State are not heartily for the direct object of the amendment, that slavery must be abolished and forever prohibited, but that they were not satisfied with the right to slaves, and with the overthrow of slavery, as contained in the amendment, and which is to effect the entire extinction of slavery in Kentucky.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. McHenry, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject was referred, presented the following amendments to the Constitution, and the same is hereby, rejected.

Mr. Robinson disagreeing with all the other members of the Committee, made a report, a minority report, extracts from which I give below. I am particular in laying before your readers all the facts as far as I can learn them, the author is conceded to be one of the ablest, if not the ablest man in the Senate, and his views doubtless reflect to a great extent the opinions of a majority of the party of which he is the acknowledged leader in the Legislature.

The conservatives, I think, will insist on compensation as recommended in the report, and, if that is found to be impracticable, they will then carry out the plan determined on in their caucus, and vote against the amendment.

Mr. Robinson says that in his opinion the ratification of the amendment is conditional upon a fixed compensation to be made for the slaves to be emancipated. He says many emancipationists doubt whether the proposed amendment contemplated a destruction of the rights of owners of slaves wholly without compensation to those owners. If its true construction be that no compensation is ever to be made from the thirteenth article is not necessarily an objection to the Constitution, but it is objectionable. If, however, the true construction is that it is a mere addition to the Constitution, and that the rights of slaves, as of its other provisions, then, though compensation as not proposed by the amendment, it is practicable and just that provision of compensation should be made.

Five entertain no doubt that the power is possessed by the present Congress, and will be exercised in the manner therein provided and desired by the people, and that the power to destroy slavery is exactly in the same manner possessed by the Congress which will assemble after the next general election will take place.

It is believed that Governor Bramlette will not take any further action in regard to the State troops until General Palmer's arrival, when he will confer with him as to the best and speediest mode of calling out the militia, and agree upon a plan of defense for the State, which will be successfully executed by the co-operation of the forces of the two organizations, if it is decided to retain the State troops.

The Kentucky Representatives from every section of the State are receiving letters by the dozen every day urging them to entertain favorably the proposition for the modification of the Constitutional amendment.

A letter received to-day from one of the officers of the Kentucky Legislature, a general Kentucky, hitherto regarded as a rebel sympathizer, and always a large slave owner, urges the immediate passage of the amendment, stating that slavery is dead and that the interests of the State imperatively demand the passage of the amendment, that wealthy slaveholders unite in the recommendation of the writer. Now these facts show more satisfactorily than any thing else the completeness and extent of this wonderful revolution in the opinions of our people on the subject of slavery, and the rapidity with which the unrivalled rapidity for months. It is the slave owners, not alone the non-slaveholding portion of our people, that are clamoring for the speedy destruction of slavery, and that the welfare, the highest interests of the State, will be subserved by the adoption of the Constitutional amendment.

Educational.

THE STATE

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

OF MICHIGAN.

The State Agricultural College, located near Lansing, Michigan, will be opened for the reception of students, on the first day of May, next. The design of this institution is to give a practical education in all the departments of agriculture, and the natural sciences connected therewith. The course of instruction will be such as to require the labor of the students, and to combine labor with study. The price of board will be from $2 to $2 50 per week. Tuition will be free to students from this State. Those from other States will be charged $10 per term. The Legislature has appropriated $7,000 for the purchase of a Chemical Laboratory and Philosophical Apparatus, and $5,000 for the purchase of Books for the Library. The Farm now consists of 676 acres, and will be increased to 1,000 acres. Buildings are now in process of erection sufficient to accommodate 250 students. Applications for admission may be addressed to the President, or Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, at Lansing.

By order of the Board.

WM. J. BEAL, Secretary.

Lansing, Feb. 15th, 1865.

Petroleum Oil Co.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New York.

CAPITAL STOCK, $50,000 DIVIDED AT $10 PER SHARE.

1,000 SHARES, OR $10,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, to be disposed of by the Company at such times and in such manner as the Board may direct.

Office, No. 120 Pearl-st., (Bascom Building.)

OFFICERS:

JOHN G. BELL, Albion Town, President.
ROBERT S. PROUT, Chicago, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. GARDNER, of New York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. GOODELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. TONY KELLY, Sheriff of this City and County of Chicago.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Insurance Co., Chicago.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, Merchant, New York.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Merchant, New York.
WILLIAM H. GARDNER, of New York.
JOHN C. GOODELL, of Titusville, Penn.
ROBERT S. PROUT, Chicago.
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Stomach Bitters.

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Good for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Blood and Nervous System.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They cleanse the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Purify the blood and enliven the spirits, and are a

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

A wine glass full before each meal, will remove indigestion and dyspepsia.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

H. ROBACK & CO.,

16, 18, 20 and 22 East Third Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Miscellaneous.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury the undersigned has contracted with the Secretary of the Treasury for the sale of Three Hundred Millions Dollars of the Seven-Thirty Loan, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN

Which has been issued under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1864, and is now offered for sale by the Secretary of the Treasury, through the National Currency Bureau, and by the undersigned, as Agents of the Treasury Department.

The bonds are now ready for delivery, and will be issued in any denomination from fifty dollars to one thousand dollars inclusive, as may be desired by subscribers.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a fifty dollar bond.
Two cents per day on a one hundred dollar bond.
Ten cents per day on a five hundred dollar bond.
Twenty cents per day on a one thousand dollar bond.

Being at the rate of Seven and Three-tenths per centum per annum, and is payable in lawful money at the end of each three months, on the first days of August and November next, when the principal amounts to

U. S. 6-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BO

To be issued as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Two Hundred Millions of Dollars, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date of issue, in coin, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable on the first days of January and July in each year. Subscriptions will be received and bonds delivered by the undersigned, who will allow the usual commissions to National Banks and Bankers who may negotiate the loan.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Bonds of all the denominations named above will be furnished promptly on receipt of subscriptions.

THE ONLY LOAN IN MAR

Now offered by the Government, or by it to be offered, which can be subscribed for and taken by National Banks.

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE G

Less than $900,000,000 remain unsold, which may be disposed of within the next few months, as has hitherto been the case, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In order that holders of every description of property in the country may be afforded facilities for converting the same into the Government Bonds, the Secretary has authorized the receipt of Coupon Bonds in exchange for the Seven-Thirties, at par. Parties holding Seven-Thirties can exchange them at par for Coupon Bonds, and receive the interest in currency, at the rate of Seven and Three-tenths per centum per annum, from the date of the Seven-Thirties to the date of the Coupon Bonds. Or they can receive the interest on the Seven-Thirties to the time of exchange, and receive Coupon Bonds bearing interest from date.

Parties holding Seven-Thirties can have the interest on the same collected by their Banks, and remitted to them without charge.

Parties holding Seven-Thirties can have the principal collected by their Banks, and remitted to them without charge.

Parties holding Seven-Thirties can have the principal and interest

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

THE CITY.

CORONER'S BUSINESS.—Coroner Wolfe held one at No. 232 Quincy street yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest on the remains.

SUDDEN.—Eugene F. Loveridge, the night editor of the Chicago Post, reporter, dentist, "a little of everything," and a host of friends, died suddenly at his residence, No. 1 Sedgwick street, Sunday morning.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SWEET.—Col. R. J. Sweet, Post Commissary, was on Tuesday last confirmed by the United States Senate as Brevet Brigadier General.

PROMOTION TO LIEUT. COL. BYRNE.—Lieut.-Col. W. W. Byrne was yesterday morning presented with a sword, sash and belt, by the officers of the 16th Illinois.

BOY LOST.—Joseph Bernard, a stranger in the city, aged nine years, strayed from his residence about noon yesterday, and has not since been heard of.

LARCENY.—On complaint of John Welsh, Officer Walker was yesterday morning held to answer the charge of larceny. It is the sum of $20 for the larceny of $20 from one of the soldiers of the 45th Veteran Reserve Corps.

FIRE.—About one o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in a boarding house and saloon on the corner of West Hirsbaugh street. It was caused by a defect of lodging meeting in bed. Total damage $1,500; fully insured.

ICE CHOKE PARTY.—The ladies of the Second Baptist Church give an entertainment for the benefit of the church this evening at Bryan Hall. The list of the patronesses of J. M. VanOsdel, No. 41 South Curtis street.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.—Two boys, named John Gorris and Edward Cummins, were yesterday arrested by Officer Schuyler, for the purpose of opening the window shutters of F. G. Abbey, No. 42 Clark street.

MARRIED.—At the Jervis House, on Thursday evening, James Hinkle, late from service for the United States Navy, to Miss Sarah Davis, also servant, a packet of $500, including $2 which he found on the person of Hinkle. He was fined by the Police Court, or in default before the Recorder.

SANITARY FAIR AND THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.—A Union meeting of the ladies of the Baptist churches will be held at the First Baptist Church, on the Plank road, between Wells and Franklin, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, to take into consideration their relation to the interests of the Sanitary Fair.

ANOTHER FAIR RECEIPT.—The Chicago Branch of the American Union Commission will hold its regular weekly meeting this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. All interested in aiding the Commission of refugees from the South who are constantly calling for help are respectfully invited to attend.

LIBERAL.—George Ellwood, the well known wood manufacturer, yesterday presented to the Sanitary and Recruiting Committee, an excellent stove, which will be disposed of for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home, whose building it is intended for. This is a very generous donation, and many other of our wealthy citizens should make a similar donation to the Tenth ward.

HOUSE CARPET.—REMOVING WANTED.—Major A. H. Hoyt, of the Ninth Illinois cavalry, is authorized to enlist two hundred men for his regiment. His office is in Court House Square. The 30th is to be mustered out of service, and the men who desire to remain in the service, whether it will mustered out or not, can have an opportunity to do so by enlisting in the Ninth cavalry.

MAJOR GENERAL.—Brigadier General Swayne, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been appointed Major General of the Ninth Illinois cavalry, to date from the 22d of February, 1865